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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, November 27.

THE following animated Sentiments were delivered by a great and noble Orator, in a large Company, on Thurſday laſt.

His Lordſhip began with telling his Hearers, "That he thought the preſent Situation of his Country was ſo truly critical and alarming, that he would not ſit ſtill, but would drag the Miniſters from their Concealments, and expoſe them to the Reſentment of an injured, inſulted, and, he was afraid, an undone Country.

"A noble Lord (Lord Weymouth) continued he, has told us, that it is neceſſary to cultivate Peace, and has enlarged much upon the Inhumanity of War, and the Deſire he has to prevent the Effuſion of Human Blood. I have as little Deſire to plunge this Nation into an unneceſſary War, as the noble Lord can have; but Hoſtilities have been commenced againſt a Kingdom, not uſed to ſuffer any Inſults to paſs unrevenged. I wiſh the noble Lord had always entertained theſe Sentiments of Humanity; the People would then have had no Reaſon to lament the Spilling of innocent Blood in St. George's-fields, by the Violence of his Lordſhip's Politics.

"It has been inſinuated, that the public Credit of the Nation may be affected, if this Motion ſhould be complied with. Let us conſider who are the People that ſuffer moſt by the Fluctuation of your Funds. Your little dirty Money-jobbers, Bloodſuckers, Muckworms, Commiſſaries, and Contractors. Theſe are the Men that have thrown down all Diſtinctions of Men in this Country. I equally deſpiſe them all, from the Jobber in the Alley, to Aſiatic Plunderers in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

"I am concerned, that in theſe Times, when Unanimity is ſo much wanted, that any Doubts ſhould have been thrown out reſpecting the Legality of impreſſing; a Meaſure, which has the Sanction of the common Law. I conſider the three Aldermen, who diſcharged the impreſſed Men, as Parricides of their Country, and would be the firſt to move for an Enquiry into their Conduct.

"A noble Lord has cautioned us againſt ſtarting any Difficulties, that may impede the Negotiation with a Court ſo jealous of its Honour as the Court of Madrid. However highly that Lord may think of the lofty Idioms of Spaniſh Pride, I ever found them, in all my Negotiations, a crafty, ſhifting, diſingenuous, and deſigning People, poſſeſſing not Half the Integrity and good Faith of the Engliſh Nation,

"The noble Lord talks of negotiating when we ſhould be ſtriking a Blow. Hoſtilities have already been commenced. I wiſh the Officer of the Tamar was at this Bar; I wiſh Captain Farmar, who came Paſſenger, was here; they would give us an Account of the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. They would tell you, that the Iſland was demanded in the Name of the King of Spain; thoſe, therefore, who adviſed his Majeſty to call it the Act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, adviſed him to an Impoſition on this Company. If it was the Act of that Governor, why does the King of Spain (to uſe a very intelligible Engliſh Phraſe) ſtill keep Poſſeſſion of the ſtolen Goods? In the Reign of James I. that great Man, Sir Walter Raleigh, for an Infringement on the Spaniſh Territories, fell a Sacrifice to the cruel, inſolent, and vindictive Spirit of the haughty Spaniards.

"I am for defending the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the People; but I muſt confeſs, that I think the Situation of this Kingdom is truly deplorable, whilſt the Reins of Government are in the Hands of Men, not one of whom ever knew Half an Hour's Buſineſs in their Lives.

"I call upon the Gentlemen in Adminiſtration to tell us what Steps they have taken to defend this Country. Have they ſent a Squadron to the Weſtern Ocean, which I will pronounce to be eſſentially neceſſary? In the laſt War, that great Officer, Lord Anſon, to whoſe Knowledge and Experience in naval Affairs, the Succeſſes of that War are in a great Degree to be attributed, adviſed this Meaſure to be adopted. It was adopted, and we all know the good Effects that followed. Have you a Fleet in North-America? Have you another in the Eaſt-Indies? Have you one in the Mediterranean? No; ſorry am I to ſay, that wherever I turn my Eyes, I ſee the Marks of Inattention and Inexperience. You cannot at this Time fit out twelve Ships of the Line, in ſuch Condition for an Officer to ſtake his Reputation on. You have now only 18,000 Seamen to defend this great Empire; and in my Adminiſtration I found full Employment for 85,000.

"But remember, Gentlemen, that if Gibraltar, Mahon, or Jamaica, ſhould fall, you ſhall anſwer it at the Tribunal of the Public. Upon the whole I am of Opinion, that we muſt either have a War, or an ignominious Compromiſe. I beſeech the Gentlemen in Adminiſtration to prepare for the former, and not ſubmit to the latter. I deſire them to reſtore to the People their violated Rights, that they may ſave their own Heads, and walk the public Streets free from Inſult."

Beſides the Motion made by the Duke of Richmond, on Thurſday, in the Upper Room of the Society, as given in this Paper on Saturday, the true Numbers on which were, For 26, Againſt 81; there were two other Motions, both of which were carried in the Negative. The firſt of theſe was in Subſtance, To know what Claims have been ſet up by the Spaniards to Falkland's Iſlands. The ſecond was, To have Copies and Extracts of all Letters or Papers reſpecting the Spaniſh Land and Sea Forces in the Weſt-Indies, on or ſince June 1769; as alſo reſpecting the Departure of any naval Armaments or Land Forces from Old Spain, during the ſame Period.

Lord Chatham, the other Day, diſclaimed what has been generally attributed to him, the involving this Nation in the late German War; and declared, that when he was at that Time appointed Miniſter, he came into Office with that Meaſure *ſtrapped about his Neck.*

Nov. 29. This Day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill for prohibiting, for a further limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch; and to ſuch other Bills as were ready.

Additions to Part of a great and noble Orator's Speech on Thurſday laſt in a large Company.

After cenſuring the three *doubting* Aldermen who diſcharged the impreſſed Men, his Lordſhip took Occaſion to paſs the following Encomiums on the late Lord Mayor: "I ought not to omit doing Juſtice to a Character, which has ſuffered upon this Occaſion the united Attacks of the Inſolent, the Envious, and the Malicious. I have always conſidered the late Lord Mayor as an able and upright Magiſtrate, an amiable Gentleman, an honeſt Man, and an Honour to the City.

After having thrown out ſeveral Animadverſions on the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, he added,

"It has been inſinuated, that Men, and not Meaſures, have ever, lately, been the Objects of my Reſentment. I do aſſure the Gentlemen in Adminiſtration, that I do not envy them their Places, that I have no Wiſhes of my own to diſpoſſeſs them, nor do I know that any of my Friends aſpire to ſuch *dangerous Honours*. I leave them in the full Enjoyment of their Places, ſatisfied that the loud Voice of public Juſtice cannot always ſue in vain."

On the Subject of the late German War, he expreſſed himſelf to the following Effect:

"I found the laſt German War, for which I have ſo often been made the Object of Abuſe in the public Prints, and which has been repeatedly, both *in* and *out* of this Houſe, called *my* German War; I ſay when I came into Office, I found your German War, and your Connections with Pruſſia, *ſtrapped round my Neck* by Treaties and Reſolutions of Parliament; and though I diſapproved of that War, yet, being always of Opinion, that every Conſideration ſhould yield to the public Faith of the Nation, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, at that Time, to abide by, and ſupport thoſe Treaties which plunged us into that War: But I will now tell your Maſter, it is my Opinion, that this Kingdom do not, on any Occaſion, waſte her Blood and Treaſure in defending Hanover."

In Anſwer to the Sentiments of this great Patriot, another Orator, well known under the Title of a remarkable impeaching Character in the *Beggar's Opera*, remarked, "That tho' he never remembered to have heard the noble Earl's Sentiments coincide ſo nearly with him in ſome Points, as they did on the preſent Occaſion, yet he could not help conſidering his Aſſertions in general to be mere *ipſe dixits*, or Matters of Opinion; for (continued he) we have been told, this Day, that the preſent Adminiſtration is a very unpopular one; that the People are quite diſſatisfied; that we are not in a Situation to defend ourſelves from foreign Attacks; nay, that we have not even twelve Ships of the Line ready for Service. Now, as I have not the Honour to be of the Adminiſtration, I cannot ſpeak preciſely as to the Truth of theſe Declarations; but I have a Right to give my Opinion as well as the noble Earl; and my Opinion is, we are in a Situation to defend ourſelves againſt all our Enemies; that the preſent Adminiſtration is not an unpopular one; and that the People are not diſſatisfied. I think the preſent Oppoſition are ten thouſand Times more unpopular. I ſee it every Day---I ſee it in the laſt Weſtminſter Remonſtrance---I ſee it in the Common Council---I ſee it in every Part of the Kingdom----In ſhort, it is nothing but *Remonſtrance, Inſtructions*, and *Impeachment*; or, in other Words, it is all *Wilkes* and *Edridge*, Noiſe, Nonſenſe, and Confuſion.

"It has been mentioned, that the preſent Miniſters are favoured with the Smiles of Court. Upon my Word, I think that the Smiles of a Court are deſirable Things; there are many Advantages to be found in them; but I remember an Adminiſtration in this Country (meaning the Rockingham) and, in my Opinion, the worſt this Country ever had, that was never even once ſmiled upon by the Court, during the whole Time they were in Office."

In Reply, the Marquis of Rockingham aſked, "Whether the Adminiſtration that preceded his (meaning Lord S------'s) went out of Office with the Smiles of the Court?" To this no Anſwer was given.

The Duke of Richmond aſſerted in a certain Aſſembly, that upwards of two Thouſand of the beſt Engliſh Sailors are at this Time rotting in the Jails of Spain, having been ſeized on frivolous Pretences; many of them on no other Charge than that of having a ſingle Dollar in their Pockets.

Lord Chatham, in a certain Place, having aſſerted, that the monied Intereſt of the City of London were Blood-ſuckers, the Muck-worms of the Conſtitution; that all their Aim was to get Loans, and commiſſary Ships; but that, at the ſame Time, he regarded the middling Citizens, who preferred Laws and Liberty to Loans and Contracts---The Duke of Richmond obſerved, on what Lord Chatham had ſaid, that he joined him Hand and Heart, on the violated Right of Election, and all other great conſtitutional Points; that his Conſcience obliged him to it, knowing the Rectitude of Lord Chatham's Intentions; but that his Conſcience would not ſuffer him to be ſilent at the indiſcriminate Cenſure which the noble Lord, in the Warmth of Debate, had thrown on ſome of the worthieſt Men in this Kingdom. If, by the monied Intereſt, ſays he, the noble Lord means thoſe adulating Wretches, thoſe miſerable Aldermen, who oppoſed Petitions and Remonſtrances, merely to gain Loans and Contracts for themſelves, who bartered their Laws and Liberties for Gold, I do moſt heartily concur with him; but I muſt, at the ſame Time, aſſert, that there is a Majority of the monied Intereſt of very different Principles. One Inſtance will be ſufficient; the late Lord Mayor, who is one of the firſt Merchants, and one of the honeſteſt Men in the Kingdom; a Man who oppoſed Government in their Invaſion of our Laws, and who ſupported Government by backing Preſs-warrants, when he perceived his Country was in Danger. I concur with my noble Friend in his merited Commendation on thoſe who prefer Liberty to Gold. The Common-councilmen of London I reſpect for their Firmneſs; and for their Honour and Integrity, I ſhall ever revere and honour them.

The Motion made in the upper Aſſembly, by the Earl of Chatham, Yeſterday, was, that Captain Hunt, late Captain of the Tamar Sloop, be ordered to attend this Houſe, on Monday next. The previous Queſtion was then put, and carried, 55 for, 21 againſt.

We can, from undoubted Authority, aſſure the Public, that at a Council held Yeſterday, War was determined on.

A few Days ſince, Lord Weymouth told the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, that if he did not give in a ſatisfactory Anſwer before the End of this Week, he ſhould be aſked no more Queſtions, but that immediate Recourſe would be had to the *ultima ratio regum*.

Yeſterday 40,000 Seamen were voted for the Service of the Year 1771, 30,000 of which to be regiſtered. The Expence for one Year will be two Millions.

It having been repreſented by a great Body of Officers, how eaſily they can join their Regiments on any Emergency, the late Order for the immediate repairing to their ſeveral Quarters in England, is for the preſent ſuſpended.

This Day the Inſurance of Merchant Ships outward bound to the Weſt-Indies, was advanced, at Lloyd's, from 4 to 10 per Cent.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth.

"Captain Pitts, who left Spain the 15th Inſt. (Nov.) gives an Account, that our Ships are ſtopped there."

It is ſaid, a Great Perſonage coincides in Opinion with a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital Blow in the Weſt, and the French in the Eaſt-Indies.

War is now ardently deſired by all real Lovers of their Country, of every Rank, as it will inevitably have one good Effect, which nothing elſe is ſo likely to produce, viz. *The Downfal of the preſent ſlothful and daſtardly Adminiſtration.*

December 1. *The account of our ſhips being ſtopt in Spain, is confirmed by a letter ſent from Cadiz to a merchant in Limeſtreet, which brings advice that all the Engliſh ſhips in that port have been ſtopt. And that Capt. Cheeſman, of the True Briton, arrived at Pool from Cadiz, confirms the ſame; and adds, that the Spaniards are pulling down all the houſes near the front of the Mole, where they are very aſſiduous in erecting batteries, and fortifying the place.*

A reſolution has paſſed, that 4l. per month per man ſhall be allowed for maintaining 40,000 ſeamen, including 8,073 marines, and alſo including the ordnance for the ſea ſervice for the year 1771.

Thurſday a motion was made by Mr. Dowdeſwell, in the lower room of the Robinhood, to lay before the Houſe copies of all intelligence received of the ſtate of the Spaniſh land and ſea forces in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, ſince the firſt of June, 1769, to September laſt inclaſive, which paſſed in the negative, ninety-four againſt forty-three.

Wedneſday a motion was made in the ſame place, for examining at the bar the Captain who firſt brought the intelligence relating to the capture of Falkland's Iſlands, which paſſed in the negative, 51 againſt 26.

Col. Barre, in an intereſting debate on Thurſday, ſaid, that he recollected to have formerly read an anecdote, in which a patriot nobleman told the Spaniſh Monarch, that they had but two *enemies; "Who are they?" "ſaid the King; the* world *is one (replied the honeſt informer) and your Majeſty's* Miniſter *the other." And I cannot help thinking, continued the Colonel, that our good King (God bleſs him!) is ſomewhat in the ſame ſituation.------This humorous remark cauſed an univerſal uproar of applauſe; and the Colonel was ſome time before he could proceed in his argument.*

The new Ambaſſador from France, we hear, has brought with him, as part of his credentials, a letter from his Court, which he has in charge to deliver only into the hands of a great Perſonage, who, we are told, has refuſed to receive it; ſignifying that it muſt come in form, through the channel of the Secretary of State.

Laſt Wedneſday Lord Weymouth declared in a great aſſembly, that at preſent there would be no war with Spain, as every thing would be ſettled in an amicable manner, and to the ſatisfaction of all parties; on which Lord Chatham replied, that he could give no credit to his aſſertion, for that he was well aſſured the Spaniards had no intention at preſent of accommodating matters with the Britiſh Court upon honourable terms.

The Heralds at Arms, and Trumpeters of the Houſhold, have received Orders to be in Readineſs at an Hour's Notice; which makes it reaſonable to conclude, War is intended to be immediately declared.

Orders are iſſued to augment the Land Forces; each Regiment of Dragoons to complete their ſeveral Troops to the full Complement of ſixty Men each Troop; an additional Troop, conſiſting of ſixty private Men (beſides Officers) are to be added to each Regiment; the Officers to be taken from the Half-pay Liſt. The ſame Meaſures are obſerved in Regard to the Foot; the Companies are to be augmented to ſixty Men each, and an additional Company to each Regiment.

All Conferences with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador are now at an End ſince Monday laſt, in Conſequence of ſome Diſpatches which he received from his Court the Night before, when he gave Lord Weymouth a categorical Anſwer; ſo that a War entirely depends upon what Conſtruction the Miniſtry may put upon it.

The following may be depended on.---A few Days after the Arrival of the Meſſenger from Madrid, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador acquainted our Miniſtry, that he had full Power to treat with them, on the Subject of our Demands on the Court of Spain, and appointed a Time and Place for a private Conference with the Premier for that Purpoſe; but when the Hour arrived, he gave Lord North to underſtand, that it was as much as his Life and Character was worth, to give him a ſatisfactory Anſwer in leſs than a Month, 'til he had received further Diſpatches from his Court.

We are well informed, that Lord Weymouth was for raiſing 50,000 *Seamen for the enſuing Year, but the* Premier *aſſured him that* 40,000 *would ſufficiently anſwer the Purpoſe.*

Several Days this Week Policies have been opened at Old and New-Lloyd's, and ſeveral Coffee-houſes about Change, to give 9 Guineas to receive 100, if War is declared in ſeven Days, and 40 Guineas, to receive 100, if declared before the 31ſt of December.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

"The Envoy Extraordinary from the States General at the Court of Madrid, among other Things in his laſt Diſpatches, ſends Advice, that 15 Battalions of Spaniſh Troops were marching to the Sea Coaſts, in order to embark for America, to reinforce the Garriſons there that are moſt expoſed; and that theſe Troops were to be followed by a much greater Number."

Upwards of fifty Merchant-ſhips are now waiting in the River, outward-bound, to receive Letters of Mart, in caſe of War being declared, having on board Guns and Men ſufficient both for Offence and Defence.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to take an immediate and cloſe Survey of the Fortifications in that Kingdom.

The Eaſt-India Company have raiſed the Seamens Wages from 25s. to 45s. per Month, Hands being very ſcarce at preſent, on Account of ſuch Numbers being impreſſed.

On Thurſday a Gentleman at Batſon's Coffee-houſe gave a Merchant in Cornhill 100 Guineas, to receive a Guinea a Day till War is declared. The Payments to expire, if War is not declared in a Year and an Half.

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, Nov. 25.

"Authentic Letters received here adviſe, that the Court of Spain conſents to the Evacuation and the Neutrality of Falkland's Iſlands; but ſhe refuſes to make Reſtitution of them: This Affair will not make an Object of Negotiation till after the Engliſh have previouſly diſarmed. Spain by no Means combines this Affair with that of the Manilla Ranſom."

It is ſaid that a certain Ambaſſador has aſſured the M------ry, that no Attack has been made by the King his Maſter's Sea or Land Forces either upon Gibraltar or Jamaica.

Some Letters from Minorca inform, that the People there impatiently expect the Arrival of Men of War and Troops from England, as a Rumour prevails that ſome hoſtile Deſigns are meditating againſt the Iſland.

It is ſaid, on the Arrival of Potter the Meſſenger, his Diſpatches were found to contain nothing more than a Reference to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, who was inſtructed by his Orders how to negociate with us; and it was given out that theſe Inſtructions breathed only the Spirit of Peace; and Stocks roſe conſiderably on the News. But alas! when theſe peaceable Inſtructions were made known, they contained no poſitive Anſwer to any of our Demands, and only mentioned the giving up Falkland's Iſlands,

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

(debarring us of the Liberty of erecting Forts there) and that our Ships, on entering the Spaniſh Ports, ſhould be ſubject to be viſited by the Spaniſh Officers.

Laſt Night the Preſs was ſo ſtrong both on the River and aſhore, that Sailors were taken from all Protections, and hurried on board the Tenders and Guard-ſhips.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in Favour of Preſs-warrants, will be likely to introduce him into Power.

By Captain MAY, from Liſbon, and from the laſt New-York Papers, we have the following Advices.

COPENHAGEN, October 20.

THE King judging the Liberty of the Preſs to be one of the moſt effectual Methods to improve the Progreſs of the Sciences, has introduced it into all the Countries under his Dominion. In Conſequence of which his Majeſty has publiſhed a Reſcript, dated the 14th Inſtant, by which he exempts all Books publiſhed in his Dominions, from any Kind of Cenſure.

Peterſbourg, Oct. 15. We learn from the Frontiers of Wallachia, that the Plague making great Ravages at Brahilow, was the Reaſon for Gen. Igelſtroom's not undertaking any Enterprize againſt that Place; and that Gen. Olitz was dangerouſly ill. Theſe Letters add, that the Plague has ceaſed in ſome Parts of Poland, but had manifeſted itſelf in others.

Cadiz, Oct. 19. A Ruſſian Squadron paſſed by this Port the 16th Inſtant, ſteering towards the Streights of Gibraltar, with a fair Wind. This Squadron, which conſiſted of two Men of War of 70 Guns each, one of 64, and ſix Frigates, of 34 to 44 Guns, had under Convoy thirteen Tranſports, and was probably going to join the Ruſſian Squadron, which is cruiſing in the Archipelago, under the Command of Admiral Spiritoff.

Marſeilles, Nov. 2. The Captain of a Dutch Ship, which ſailed from Malaga the 15th of October, ſays, that at his Departure from thence they were arming the Batteries, and that a Detachment of Troops was arrived there, for the Security of the Fort and the Town.

Smyrna, Sept. 18. A Greek Woman having appeared lately before the Tornagi Bachi, complained that a Turk had juſt killed her Huſband, and demanded Juſtice of him. The Bachi told her that the People, he feared, would oppoſe the Puniſhment of the Murderer: This Anſwer occaſioned the Woman to weep bitterly; and the Judge to appeaſe her, after a Moment's Meditation, ſpoke to her a ſecond Time in theſe Words: "I have hit upon a Method of conſoling you, embrace the Religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the Murderer of your Huſband to marry you."

Conſtantinople, Oct. 3. According to Letters from Smyrna, the Caſtle of the Iſle of Lemnos had not ſurrendered to the Ruſſians on the 8th of September.

There is not yet any Appearance of the Plague ceaſing its Ravages; we compute that 1000 Perſons every Day become melancholy Victims of this horrible Scourge, which is alſo broke out at Pera, Therapia, and Belgrade. Poverty, Miſery, and a great Scarcity of Proviſions, fill up the Meaſure of our Calamities.

Warſaw, Oct. 31. A Courier is juſt arrived here from the Army of the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, with the News of the taking of Bialogorod by General Igelſtroom, who had only 6000 Men under his Command. This Town, ſituated on the Black Sea, at the Mouth of the Nieſter, ſurrendered by Capitulation: The Garriſon, conſiſting of 2800 Men, paſſed the Danube on the 4th Inſtant.

Trieſte, Nov. 3. We learn from the Levant, that General Orlow was beſieging Tenedos, in the Iſland of that Name, which Town was ready to capitulate. Admiral Elphinſtone is ſtill in the Neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. There are near Scio two Ruſſian Ships, the Men of which intend to dive for the 500,000 Rubles, that were loſt when the Admiral's Ships were burnt.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 16. It is reported, that there has been an Engagement in Crimea, or near Aſoph, to the Advantage of the Ruſſians.

Venice, October 19. According to ſome Advices ſent by Moldavangi Pachi, to the Grand Signor, the Caſtles of the Dardanelles are in the beſt State of Defence poſſible, and that the North Winds, which had ſet in, had driven the Ruſſian Squadron from before that Streight.

Vienna, Nov. 10. Letters from Buchareſt in Wallachia adviſe, that on the 15th of laſt Month at Night, Soliman Baſhaw, who commands in Brahilow, made ſo vigorous a Sally on the Ruſſians, and beat the Beſiegers ſo compleatly, that they were obliged to raiſe the Siege, and retire.

Cadiz, October 23. We are buſy in furniſhing all the Batteries with Cannon and Mortars, and building new Batteries, and making all the neceſſary Preparations to put this Place in the beſt State of Defence poſſible. We daily expect a Number of Troops, deſtined to reinforce the Garriſon.

This Day a Battalion of Foot, of the Regiment of Lombardy, was ſhipped off for Buenos Ayres.

October 26. A French Frigate, freighted by our Court, ſet Sail this Morning for the Canaries, to which Iſlands ſhe carries 2000 Muſkets.

Madrid, Oct. 22. The Motions made by our Troops appear to announce War as inevitable. They have actually formed three Encampments; one in Andaluſia, another in Galicia, and a third in the Province of Murcia.

Paris, Nov. 7. The Artificers are employed Day and Night at Breſt, Rochefort, and Toulon; thirty Battalions are ordered into Brittany, ſixteen into Normandy, and ſix to Corſica.

Marſeilles, Nov. 16. The Sieur Lemaire, French Conſul in the Morea, is lately arrived here, with his Family, from Coron, where he reſided, and which he was obliged to abandon, when the Ruſſian Squadron, under Count Orlow, undertook the Siege. He was accompanied in his Retreat by the French Merchants ſettled there, who, by this Means, have loſt the chief of their Effects, Part being ſeized by the Mainotes, who joined the Ruſſians, and the other by the Loſs of a Veſſel, in which they had embarked the moſt valuable of their Effects.-----The French Merchants eſtabliſhed at Modon, Navario, Patras, and other Cities in the Morea, have met with the ſame Fate.

Hague, Nov. 22. Extract of a Letter of Prince Gallitzin's, Miniſter from the Court of Peterſburgh, to the States General, dated October 30.

"The Chan of the Tartars being deſirous to go into Crimea with Part of his Troops, and the Turks which he kept with him after the Defeat of the Grand Vizir, was attacked by Land by General Berg, and on the Dnieper by the Caſſacks Saporaſkys. He had upwards of 2000 Men killed, many taken Priſoners, and loſt 500 Waggons with Baggage, and 12,000 Horſes, &c.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 17. We have received Advice, that on the 9th of this Month, Haſſan Bey put himſelf at the Head of 3400 Men, and ſailed from the Dardanelles to relieve the Caſtle of Lemnos; that the Troops had ſafely landed in that Iſland; that he marched up to the Beſiegers, both Greeks and Ruſſians, cut them all to Pieces, took the Cannon employed in the Siege, and delivered the Caſtle. The Garriſon had given Hoſtages that very Day, and was to have evacuated the Place the next Day. This Affair has coſt the Ruſſians 2500 Greeks, which they had at Lemnos, and about 400 Men of their own.

The laſt Letters from Iſacktcha adviſe, that the Grand Vizir was making Diſpoſitions to attack the Ruſſians in Flank, on the Side of Wallachia, where there are two Baſhaws with 20,000 Men, and a Body of 20,000 Tartars; they add, that a Detachment of 10,000 Men, commanded by Dagueſtan Ali Baſhaw, was to form an Attack on the Right.

Portſmouth, Nov. 14. The Dutch Man of War that is come up is from Cadiz, who ſays, that the Spaniards are going to declare War againſt us, and that they are marching 10,000 Men to Cadiz, and the Spaniſh King is going there to review them; and that they have ſent three or four Ships of the Line to the Weſt-Indies, with Troops, &c.

Portſmouth, Nov. 18. A Gentleman landed here this Morning Expreſs from Cadiz, who ſet out immediately for London; ſoon after which it was reported, that the Spaniards had ſeized an Engliſh Merchant-ſhip richly laden, ſoon after ſhe had ſailed from Cadiz.

Glaſgow, Nov. 19. *On Sunday an Expreſs arrived here from Cambeltoun, with an Account, that the Ship Ritchie, Malcolm Crawford, Maſter, bound from Virginia to Greenock, loaded with* 350 *Hogſheads of Tobacco, was, on the 7th Current, forced into Cambeltoun by a ſevere Gale of Wind, and that before the Ship could be brought to an Anchor, all her Hands, except the Maſter, two Mates, and a Boy, were impreſſed by the Officers and Men of one of his Majeſty's Cutters, by which, and by the Gale increaſing, the Ship was drove aſhore. The Captain has Hopes of getting off the Ship, after unloading Part of the Cargoe. This is the ſecond Accident of the like Kind that has lately happened on this Coaſt by the Men being impreſſed.*

LONDON.

Nov. 17. On Wedneſday an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty Office, Charing-croſs, from Commodore Proby, who at the Sailing of the Packet was preparing with his whole Squadron to cruize off Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 6.

"Some Letters from the Lower Elbe adviſe, that there is a great Coolneſs between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Queen of Sweden, which is ſaid to have ariſen from the latter's having induced the King her Huſband to take the Steps which he did previous to the holding of the laſt Diet; ſuch as ſeeming to abdicate his Crown, &c. and making uſe of every Artifice to encreaſe the Power and Authority of his Swediſh Majeſty; which Schemes the Empreſs of Ruſſia found Means to render abortive, and to have Things ſettled upon the old Footing."

We are deſired by his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, to contradict *the Extract of a Letter from Peterſbourg*, as copied from the Public Adverteiſer of the 8th Inſtant, relative to a Conſpiracy having been formed againſt the Life of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; as ſuch a Report deſerves not the leaſt Credit, nor has it the Shadow of Probability, being invented with no other View than to miſlead the World; although at the ſame Time it diſplays the impertinent Abſurdity, and malevolent Deſign of the Author.

Nor are the Reports, which have been maliciouſly propagated, concerning the Confinement of the French Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, leſs void of Foundation. In Fact, there is no Ambaſſador nor Miniſter from France at the Ruſſian Court.

A Morning Paper ſays, it may be depended on, that Mr. De Grey has abſolutely and poſitively REFUSED the Office of Chancellor.

The Balance of the Manilla Ranſom, for which we have at this Time a Demand on Spain, amounts to the Sum of 864,000*l. and upwards.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Nov. 5.

"Notwithſtanding the immenſe Preparations of England, we are aſſured by many Perſons, that the Differences between the Courts of Madrid and London, will be amicably conciliated; and that his Britannick Majeſty will abate of the large Indemnifications which he has exacted.

"Others, on the contrary, ſay, that Spain is abſolutely determined for War, and that ſhe offers us even Succours in Money to determine us likewiſe."

Letters from a Merchant in Barcelona adviſe, that it was reported there, that the Spaniards are bent upon War with Great-Britain.

It was whiſpered this Morning, that a patriotic Nobleman this Week communicated ſome very authentic and extraordinary Intelligence to a Great Perſonage, by Letter, which has perplexed ſome late Councils.

A Fleet of Obſervation, under the Command of Sir Charles Bridges Rodney, is, we hear, preparing to cruize between Uſhant and Dunkirk.

Nov. 20. The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, on his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs; and for the freſh Mark you give of your Attachment to me and my Family, in your Congratulations on the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs.

"Your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, and your chearful Aſſurances of Support, afford me the higheſt Satisfaction. You may be aſſured of the Continuance of my Endeavours to preſerve to my Kingdoms the Bleſſing of Peace; but I ſhall conſider it as a Bleſſing ſo long only, as it can be enjoyed conſiſtently with the Honour of my Crown, and without Prejudice to the Rights of my People."

It is ſaid that the Land-tax will be raiſed this Year to 4s. in the Pound.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary, we are aſſured Lord M-------d's Opinion is for War; and that this is the Occaſion of the preſent Difference between his Lordſhip and the Miniſtry.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 10.

"The Dutch Man of War, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, with Money for the Merchants in London, brings an Account, that two Days before ſhe left Cadiz, there were then in the Bay, the Alarm Frigate, Captain Jarvis, and the Pearl Frigate, Captain Gower, who were waiting to bring Home the above Money; that the Night before ſhe left that Place, the ſaid Frigates ſlipped their Cables, and went directly to Sea, expecting to have been ſtopped, if they ſtaid until the next Morning, and that in Conſequence the Merchants ſent their Money by the Dutch Man of War."

In a Letter received laſt Night from Madrid, there is this Paragraph: "We are perfectly convinced that the Diſputes between your Court and ours are compromiſed, as we have conſented to every Demand made by the Court of Great-Britain."

Late laſt Night (ſays the Printer of a Morning Paper) we received the two following Paragraphs from an anonymous *Correſpondent.*

"*On Sunday an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an Account of the French Fleet from Breſt having ſailed, conſiſting of the following Ships of the Line and Frigates: Duke of Bourgoigne of* 80 *Guns, Conquerant* 74, *Defenſeur* 74, *Glorieux* 74, *Diademe* 74, *Guerrier* 74, *Magnifique* 74, *Robuſte* 74, *Dauphine Royale* 70, *Palmier* 74, *Vierge du Rojaire* 64, *Solide* 64, *Vengeur* 64, *Agilife* 64, *Protecteur* 64, *Le Galliard* 36, *L' Arathuſe* 32, *La Cheval Marin* 32, *and La Courvette* 20.

"*It is a certain Fact that Capt. Gower, of the Pearl, and Capt. Jarvis, of the Alarm, both ſlipt their Cables, and got off by Night out of the Bay of Cadiz, having an Order ſent them ſo to do; telling them, at the ſame time, the Deſigns of the Spaniards againſt Gibraltar were no longer a Secret, and that* 25,000 *French Troops were arrived that Day, and the Day before, at Ferrol, with ſome of the beſt Engineers of France.*"

This Day there will be a Court of Aldermen, when, it is ſaid, a Proteſt will be moved for againſt the Remonſtrance now in Agitation. This Proteſt will be founded on the Impropriety of praying a Diſſolution of Parliament, at a Time when there is ſo much real Occaſion for their Sitting.

We hear that his Majeſty, of his royal Bounty, has been pleaſed to give 1000 *l. towards the Relief and Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters ſettled in Nova-Scotia, in North-America; and likewiſe to give* 500 *l. towards the building a Church in the Savoy, for the Uſe of the Reformed German Proteſtants.*

Letters from the Hague mention, that a General Aſſembly of the States have been ſummoned, to deliberate on the preſent Situation of the Affairs of Europe, and to determine how to regulate their own Conduct at this critical Time.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Garriſon is ſupplied with a great Quantity of Proviſions in Caſe of a Siege, which, from the Diſpoſition of the Spaniards on the Land Side, ſeems actually meditating.

It is ſaid, that Orders are given for Draughts to be made from the Invalids of Greenwich Hoſpital, to do Duty on board the Guard Ships in Chatham River.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing Towns, mention, that they cannot get Hands ſufficient to compleat the very extenſive Orders now executing for North America.

Nov. 22. *We hear that ſome late Differences between two patriotic Gentlemen, were adjuſted at a late Meeting of the Parties.*

Yeſterday, at One o' Clock, the Right Hon. Braſs Creſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſend, and Oliver, the two Sheriffs, and about a Hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to preſent to his Majeſty the City Remonſtrance, &c. They arrived about Two o' Clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk (the Recorder not attending.) His Majeſty was pleaſed to give them an Anſwer to the following Purport: "That he had communicated his "Sentiments to them on the ſame Subject before, and could by no Means "comply with the Prayer of their Petition."

The Motion made by Mr. Saymore, in the Lower Room of the Robinhood, to petition a Great Perſonage to inform them who adviſed the Meaſure of diſmiſſing a certain great and popular Law-Officer, was over-ruled.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 16.

"The laſt Letters from Hamburgh adviſe, that the Reaſon why the Empreſs of Ruſſia iſſued an Ordinance to expel the Jews out of her Dominions, was, becauſe her Imperial Majeſty was informed, that theſe People entertained a Correſpondence with the Turks, and gave them Intelligence to the Detriment of the Ruſſians. It is likewiſe ſaid, that they have carried on a ſimilar Correſpondence with the Confederates of Poland."

It is confidently aſſerted, that a Great Perſonage is for War Abroad, and conciliating Meaſures at Home.

It is ſaid that the Diſpatches from Spain contain a Diſavowal of that Court's Knowledge of, or Commands for, the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, with reſpect to Falkland's Iſlands: Alſo a Declaration on the Part of Spain to reſign, quit, and give up their preſent Pretenſions to Falkland's Iſlands; and a Promiſe to puniſh the Governor of Buenos Ayres, for what they term a too earneſt Zeal for the Cauſe of his Maſter.

A Letter from Plymouth, dated Nov. 18, ſays, "The John and Ann, Clark, from Faro, is juſt arrived here; the Captain informs us, that the Spaniards have 12 Sail of the Line ready at Cadiz, that three of them were ordered down to the Entrance of the Bay; on which the Pearl, and another Engliſh Frigate, with 10 or 12 Sail of Merchants Ships, ſlipped their Cables, and put to Sea.

The Packet of the 16th ult. which ſhould have arrived in England from Barcelona, containing the Letters of Mr. Miller, the Engliſh Conſul at that Place, and thoſe of the Merchants, who trade to the Spaniſh Ports, was never received here. The Letters were ſtopped in Spain, and opened for Intelligence. The Packet of the 30th ult. ſhared the ſame Fate.

Advices from Ireland mention, that the Merchants and Traders of that Kingdom are thrown into the greateſt Difficulties, by a ſudden Reſolution taken amongſt the Bankers of Dublin, not to diſcount any Notes for the future, which has almoſt entirely put a Stop to Trade for want of a ſufficient Circulation of Caſh.

Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that two Spaniſh Men of War are ſtationed in the Bay, to prevent any foreign Ships, particularly the Engliſh, from viewing the Harbour, or what they are about there.

Letters from Peterſburgh make very light of the Irruption ſaid to have been made in the Heart of the Empire, by Prince Heraclius of Georgia; and only ſay, that a lawleſs Band of Uſbeck Tartars have plundered ſome Villages in the interior Provinces bordering on Siberia.

A Motion was expected to be made this Day in two great Aſſemblies, to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order all the Papers that paſſed between the Courts of London and Madrid, relative to the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to be laid before them.

Another Motion was alſo expected to be made, to addreſs the K--- to demand an Indemnification of the Court of Spain for the Expences which the Nation has been put to, on Account of her Infraction of a late Treaty.

On Account of the above Motions, the Earls Temple and Chatham were expected to be preſent in the Houſe of Peers this Day for the firſt Time this Seſſion.

We are informed, that a Great Perſonage took a written Paper out of his Waiſtcoat Pocket Yeſterday, which he read, in Anſwer to the City Remonſtrance, and is almoſt verbatim the ſame as that mentioned above.

Nov. 24. We hear that, on Monday next, a Motion is intended to be made, to bring in a Bill, to define and ſtate what ſhall hereafter be conſidered as a *Libel.*

The Captain of the Zealand, a Dutch Ship, arrived a few Days ago, at Havre de Grace, from Ferrol, reported, that on the 24th of laſt Month, he ſaw a Spaniſh Fleet, of eight Sail of the Line, four Frigates, and eleven Tranſports, which were ſteering their Courſe Weſtward.

A Correſpondent aſſerts, that the French and Spaniards have eighty Ships of the Line manned, and ready for ſailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiſeul's Propoſal had not been overruled in the laſt French Council at Verſailles, our Ports of Plymouth and Portſmouth would have had a joint naval Viſit from the Courts of Spain and France, one Day this Week; and remarks, what a delightful State of Security have our wiſe Miniſters brought us into, when we depend upon a negative Voice in the French Councils, not to have our two capital Ports deſtroyed, and all our Shipping in them!

It was ſaid to a Miniſter, the other Day, "My Lord, your Enemies will certainly never ceaſe, till they have forced you headlong out of *Power*;" and it was replied, "And that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, till they have forced me headlong to the *Tower*"----"I ſuppoſe your Lordſhip means by *Impeachment.*" "Your Grace may be aſſured I do not mean by *Remonſtrance.*"---The Converſation is a Fact; it was before Half a Score Witneſſes.

We are well aſſured that the laſt Anſwer from the Court of Spain was, "That they totally diſavowed the late Proceedings of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and that the Britiſh Court might act juſt as they pleaſe."

There is not the leaſt Doubt but the French are making every Preparation to ſtrike a formidable Blow in the Eaſt-Indies, with a large Fleet, and 6000 Troops. And Thanks to the Supineneſs of our Miniſtry, we have at preſent but three Frigates in that Part of the World.

Nov. 27. It was Yeſterday reported that Lord B--------n, was ſhot in a Duel.

Another Account ſays, a Duel was (Sunday) intended to be fought between Lord B----g----n and General H------d, but was prevented by a Meſſage ſent to the Parties expreſly from the K--g; the Grounds of the Quarrel aroſe from a Speech in the Houſe on Wedneſday laſt, when the G-----l charged the noble Lord with heaving ſome very illiberal Reflections on the Military, by declaring there was no Man living capable of executing the Office of Commander in Chief.

Much having been ſaid with reſpect to an Aſſertion thrown out by a diſtinguiſhed Gentleman, in a reſpectable Aſſembly, as if we had no one among our Liſt of Officers fit for commanding our Armies at this Time, when they ſeem to be wanting; the following is given as neareſt the Truth, of any that has appeared:

"The Hon. Member, ſays he, Col. B. lamenting the Loſs of our late Commander in Chief; I join in his Lamentation; for I always eſteemed and loved that great Man, and I have the beſt Reaſon to believe that he had the ſame Attachment to me. However much divided in our political Sentiments, we preſerved private Friendſhip inviolable: A Circumſtance, which I think no ſmall Honour to myſelf. But, exclaims the Hon. Gentleman, "Where ſhall we find his like again?" I proteſt I do not know. If any one can point out a worthy Succeſſor, I will do all in my Power to have him appointed. For though the Buſineſs may be tolerably managed without ſuch an Officer, yet it will be better and more eaſily managed with him, at leaſt the S-------y at W-r will find his Account in the Nomination. Judging this Step, therefore, eligible, I call upon any Gentleman that is in the Secret, to point out a proper Commander in Chief. However indu-

(debarring us of the Liberty of erecting Forts there) and that our Ships, on entering the Spaniſh Ports, ſhould be ſubject to be viſited by the Spaniſh Officers.

Laſt Night the Preſs was ſo ſtrong both on the River and aſhore, that Sailors were taken from all Protections, and hurried on board the Tenders and Guard-ſhips.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in Favour of Preſs-warrants, will be likely to introduce him into Power.

By Captain MAY, from Liſbon, and from the laſt New-York Papers, we have the following Advices.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 20.

THE King judging the Liberty of the Preſs to be one of the moſt effectual Methods to improve the Progreſs of the Sciences, has introduced it into all the Countries under his Dominion. In Conſequence of which his Majeſty has publiſhed a Reſcript, dated the 14th Inſtant, by which he exempts all Books publiſhed in his Dominions, from any Kind of Cenſure.

Peterſbourg, Oct. 15. We learn from the Frontiers of Wallachia, that the Plague making great Ravages at Brahilow, was the Reaſon for Gen. Igelſtroom's not undertaking any Enterprize againſt that Place; and that Gen. Olitz was dangerouſly ill. Theſe Letters add, that the Plague has ceaſed in ſome Parts of Poland, but had manifeſted itſelf in others.

Cadiz, Oct. 19. A Ruſſian Squadron paſſed by this Port the 16th Inſtant, ſteering towards the Streights of Gibraltar, with a fair Wind. This Squadron, which conſiſted of two Men of War of 70 Guns each, one of 64, and ſix Frigates, of 34 to 44 Guns, had under Convoy thirteen Tranſports, and was probably going to join the Ruſſian Squadron, which is cruiſing in the Archipelago, under the Command of Admiral Spiritoff.

Marſeilles, Nov. 2. The Captain of a Dutch Ship, which ſailed from Malaga the 15th of October, ſays, that at his Departure from thence they were arming the Batteries, and that a Detachment of Troops was arrived there, for the Security of the Fort and the Town.

Smyrna, Sept. 18. A Greek Woman having appeared lately before the Tornagi Bachi, complained that a Turk had juſt killed her Huſband, and demanded Juſtice of him. The Bachi told her that the People, he feared, would oppoſe the Puniſhment of the Murderer: This Anſwer occaſioned the Woman to weep bitterly; and the Judge to appeaſe her, after a Moment's Meditation, ſpoke to her a ſecond Time in theſe Words: "I have hit upon a Method of conſoling you, embrace the Religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the Murderer of your Huſband to marry you."

Conſtantinople, Oct. 3. According to Letters from Smyrna, the Caſtle of the Iſle of Lemnos had not ſurrendered to the Ruſſians on the 8th of September.

There is not yet any Appearance of the Plague ceaſing its Ravages; we compute that 1000 Perſons every Day become melancholy Victims of this horrible Scourge, which is alſo broke out at Pera, Therapia, and Belgrade. Poverty, Miſery, and a great Scarcity of Proviſions, fill up the Meaſure of our Calamities.

Warſaw, Oct. 31. A Courier is juſt arrived here from the Army of the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, with the News of the taking of Bialogorod by General Igelſtroom, who had only 6000 Men under his Command. This Town, ſituated on the Black Sea, at the Mouth of the Nieſter, ſurrendered by Capitulation: The Garriſon, conſiſting of 2800 Men, paſſed the Danube on the 4th Inſtant.

Trieſte, Nov. 3. We learn from the Levant, that General Orlow was beſieging Tenedos, in the Iſland of that Name, which Town was ready to capitulate. Admiral Elphinſtone is ſtill in the Neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. There are near Scio two Ruſſian Ships, the Men of which intend to dive for the 500,000 Rubles, that were loſt when the Admiral's Ships were burnt.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 16. It is reported, that there has been an Engagement in Crimea, or near Aſoph, to the Advantage of the Ruſſians.

Venice, October 19. According to ſome Advices ſent by Moldavangi Pachi, to the Grand Signor, the Caſtles of the Dardanelles are in the beſt State of Defence poſſible, and that the North Winds, which had ſet in, had driven the Ruſſian Squadron from before that Streight.

Vienna, Nov. 10. Letters from Buchareſt in Wallachia adviſe, that on the 15th of laſt Month at Night, Soliman Baſhaw, who commands in Brahilow, made ſo vigorous a Sally on the Ruſſians, and beat the Beſiegers ſo compleatly, that they were obliged to raiſe the Siege, and retire.

Cadiz, October 23. We are buſy in furniſhing all the Batteries with Cannon and Mortars, and building new Batteries, and making all the neceſſary Preparations to put this Place in the beſt State of Defence poſſible. We daily expect a Number of Troops, deſtined to reinforce the Garriſon.

This Day a Battalion of Foot, of the Regiment of Lombardy, was ſhipped off for Buenos Ayres.

October 26. A French Frigate, freighted by our Court, ſet Sail this Morning for the Canaries, to which Iſlands ſhe carries 2000 Muſkets.

Madrid, Oct. 22. The Motions made by our Troops appear to announce War as inevitable. They have actually formed three Encampments; one in Andaluſia, another in Galicia, and a third in the Province of Murcia.

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Marſeilles, Nov. 16. The Sieur Lemaire, French Conſul in the Morea, is lately arrived here, with his Family, from Coron, where he reſided, and which he was obliged to abandon, when the Ruſſian Squadron, under Count Orlow, undertook the Siege. He was accompanied in his Retreat by the French Merchants ſettled there, who, by this Means, have loſt the chief of their Effects, Part being ſeized by the Mainotes, who joined the Ruſſians, and the other by the Loſs of a Veſſel, in which they had embarked the moſt valuable of their Effects.-----The French Merchants eſtabliſhed at Modon, Navario, Patras, and other Cities in the Morea, have met with the ſame Fate.

Hague, Nov. 22. Extract of a Letter of Prince Gallitzin's, Miniſter from the Court of Peterſburgh, to the States General, dated October 30.

"The Chan of the Tartars being deſirous to go into Crimea with Part of his Troops, and the Turks which he kept with him after the Defeat of the Grand Vizir, was attacked by Land by General Berg, and on the Dnieper by the Caſſacks Saporaſkys. He had upwards of 2000 Men killed, many taken Priſoners, and loſt 500 Waggons with Baggage, and 12,000 Horſes, &c.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 17. We have received Advice, that on the 9th of this Month, Haſſan Bey put himſelf at the Head of 3400 Men, and ſailed from the Dardanelles to relieve the Caſtle of Lemnos; that the Troops had ſafely landed in that Iſland; that he marched up to the Beſiegers, both Greeks and Ruſſians, cut them all to Pieces, took the Cannon employed in the Siege, and delivered the Caſtle. The Garriſon had given Hoſtages that very Day, and was to have evacuated the Place the next Day. This Affair has coſt the Ruſſians 2500 Greeks, which they had at Lemnos, and about 400 Men of their own.

The laſt Letters from Iſacktcha adviſe, that the Grand Vizir was making Diſpoſitions to attack the Ruſſians in Flank, on the Side of Wallachia, where there are two Baſhaws with 20,000 Men, and a Body of 20,000 Tartars; they add, that a Detachment of 10,000 Men, commanded by Dagueſtan Ali Baſhaw, was to form an Attack on the Right.

Portſmouth, Nov. 14. The Dutch Man of War that is come up is from Cadiz, who ſays, that the Spaniards are going to declare War againſt us, and that they are marching 10,000 Men to Cadiz, and the Spaniſh King is going there to review them; and that they have ſent three or four Ships of the Line to the Weſt-Indies, with Troops, &c.

Portſmouth, Nov. 18. A Gentleman landed here this Morning Expreſs from Cadiz, who ſet out immediately for London; ſoon after which it was reported, that the Spaniards had ſeized an Engliſh Merchant-ſhip richly laden, ſoon after ſhe had ſailed from Cadiz.

Glaſgow, Nov. 19. *On Sunday an Expreſs arrived here from Cambeltoun, with an Account, that the Ship Ritchie, Malcolm Crawford, Maſter, bound from Virginia to Greenock, loaded with 350 Hogſheads of Tobacco, was, on the 7th Current, forced into Cambeltoun by a ſevere Gale of Wind, and that before the Ship could be brought to an Anchor, all her Hands, except the Maſter, two Mates, and a Boy, were impreſſed by the Officers and Men of one of his Majeſty's Cutters, by which, and by the Gale increaſing, the Ship was drove aſhore. The Captain has Hopes of getting off the Ship, after unloading Part of the Cargoe. This is the ſecond Accident of the like Kind that has lately happened on this Coaſt by the Men being impreſſed.*

LONDON.

Nov. 17. On Wedneſday an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty Office, Charing-croſs, from Commodore Proby, who at the Sailing of the Packet was preparing with his whole Squadron to cruize off Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 6.

"Some Letters from the Lower Elbe adviſe, that there is a great Coolneſs between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Queen of Sweden, which is ſaid to have ariſen from the latter's having induced the King her Huſband to take the Steps which he did previous to the holding of the laſt Diet; ſuch as ſeeming to abdicate his Crown, &c. and making uſe of every Artifice to encreaſe the Power and Authority of his Swediſh Majeſty; which Schemes the Empreſs of Ruſſia found Means to render abortive, and to have Things ſettled upon the old Footing."

We are deſired by his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, to contradict *the Extract of a Letter from Peterſbourg*, as copied from the Public Advertiſer of the 8th Inſtant, relative to a Conſpiracy having been formed againſt the Life of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; as ſuch a Report deſerves not the leaſt Credit, nor has it the Shadow of Probability, being invented with no other View than to miſlead the World; although at the ſame Time it diſplays the impertinent Abſurdity, and malevolent Deſign of the Author.

Nor are the Reports, which have been maliciouſly propagated, concerning the Confinement of the French Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, leſs void of Foundation. In Fact, there is no Ambaſſador nor Miniſter from France at the Ruſſian Court.

A Morning Paper ſays, it may be depended on, that Mr. De Grey has abſolutely and poſitively REFUSED the Office of Chancellor.

The Balance of the Manilla Ranſom, for which we have at this Time a Demand on Spain, amounts to the Sum of 864,000 *l. and upwards.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Nov. 5.

"Notwithſtanding the immenſe Preparations of England, we are aſſured by many Perſons, that the Differences between the Courts of Madrid and London, will be amicably conciliated; and that his Britannick Majeſty will abate of the large Indemnifications which he has exacted.

"Others, on the contrary, ſay, that Spain is abſolutely determined for War, and that ſhe offers us even Succours in Money to determine us likewiſe."

Letters from a Merchant in Barcelona adviſe, that it was reported there, that the Spaniards are bent upon War with Great-Britain.

It was whiſpered this Morning, that a patriotic Nobleman this Week communicated ſome very authentic and extraordinary Intelligence to a Great Perſonage, by Letter, which has perplexed ſome late Councils.

A Fleet of Obſervation, under the Command of Sir Charles Bridges Rodney, is, we hear, preparing to cruize between Uſhant and Dunkirk.

Nov. 20. The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, on his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs; and for the freſh Mark you give of your Attachment to me and my Family, in your Congratulations on the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs.

"Your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, and your chearful Aſſurances of Support, afford me the higheſt Satisfaction. You may be aſſured of the Continuance of my Endeavours to preſerve to my Kingdoms the Bleſſing of Peace; but I ſhall conſider it as a Bleſſing ſo long only, as it can be enjoyed conſiſtently with the Honour of my Crown, and without Prejudice to the Rights of my People."

It is ſaid that the Land-tax will be raiſed this Year to 4s. in the Pound.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary, we are aſſured Lord M-------d's Opinion is for War; and that this is the Occaſion of the preſent Difference between his Lordſhip and the Miniſtry.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 10.

"The Dutch Man of War, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, with Money for the Merchants in London, brings an Account, that two Days before ſhe left Cadiz, there were then in the Bay, the Alarm Frigate, Captain Jarvis, and the Pearl Frigate, Captain Gower, who were waiting to bring Home the above Money; that the Night before ſhe left that Place, the ſaid Frigates ſlipped their Cables, and went directly to Sea, expecting to have been ſtopped, if they ſtaid until the next Morning, and that in Conſequence the Merchants ſent their Money by the Dutch Man of War."

In a Letter received laſt Night from Madrid, there is this Paragraph: "*We are perfectly convinced that the Diſputes between your Court and ours are compromiſed, as we have conſented to every Demand made by the Court of Great-Britain.*"

Late laſt Night (ſays the Printer of a Morning Paper) we received the two following Paragraphs from an anonymous *Correſpondent.*

"*On Sunday an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an Account of the French Fleet from Breſt having ſailed, conſiſting of the following Ships of the Line and Frigates: Duke of Bourgoigne of* 80 *Guns, Conquerant* 74, *Defenſeur* 74, *Glorieux* 74, *Diademe* 74, *Guerrier* 74, *Magnifique* 74, *Robuſte* 74, *Dauphine Royale* 70, *Palmier* 74, *Vierge da Roſaire* 64, *Solide* 64, *Vengeur* 64, *Actife* 64, *Protecteur* 64, *Le Galliard* 36, *L' Arathuſe* 32, *La Cheval Marin* 32, *and La Courvette* 20.

"*It is a certain Fact that Capt. Gower, of the Pearl, and Capt. Jarvis, of the Alarm, both ſlipt their Cables, and got off by Night out of the Bay of Cadiz, having an Order ſent them ſo to do; telling them, at the ſame time, the Deſigns of the Spaniards againſt Gibraltar were no longer a Secret, and that* 25,000 *French Troops were arrived that Day, and the Day before, at Ferrol, with ſome of the beſt Engineers of France.*"

This Day there will be a Court of Aldermen, when, it is ſaid, a Proteſt will be moved for againſt the Remonſtrance now in Agitation. This Proteſt will be founded on the Impropriety of praying a Diſſolution of Parliament, at a Time when there is ſo much real Occaſion for their Sitting.

We hear that his Majeſty, of his royal Bounty, has been pleaſed to give 1000 *l. towards the Relief and Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters ſettled in Nova-Scotia, in North-America; and likewiſe to give* 500 *l. towards the building a Church in the Savoy, for the Uſe of the Reformed German Proteſtants.*

Letters from the Hague mention, that a General Aſſembly of the States have been ſummoned, to deliberate on the preſent Situation of the Affairs of Europe, and to determine how to regulate their own Conduct at this critical Time.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Garriſon is ſupplied with a great Quantity of Proviſions in Caſe of a Siege, which, from the Diſpoſition of the Spaniards on the Land Side, ſeems actually meditating.

It is ſaid, that Orders are given for Draughts to be made from the Invalids of Greenwich Hoſpital, to do Duty on board the Guard Ships in Chatham River.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing Towns, mention, that they cannot get Hands ſufficient to compleat the very extenſive Orders now executing for North America.

Nov. 22. *We hear that ſome late Differences between two patriotic Gentlemen, were adjuſted at a late Meeting of the Parties.*

Yeſterday, at One o' Clock, the Right Hon. Braſs Creſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſend, and Oliver, the two Sheriffs, and about a Hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to preſent to his Majeſty the City Remonſtrance, &c. They arrived about Two o' Clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk (the Recorder not attending.) His Majeſty was pleaſed to give them an Anſwer to the following Purport: "*That he had communicated his* "*Sentiments to them on the ſame Subject before, and could by no Means* "*comply with the Prayer of their Petition.*"

The Motion made by Mr. Saymore, in the Lower Room of the Robinhood, to petition a Great Perſonage to inform them who adviſed the Meaſure of diſmiſſing a certain great and popular Law-Officer, was over-ruled.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 16.

"The laſt Letters from Hamburgh adviſe, that the Reaſon why the Empreſs of Ruſſia iſſued an Ordinance to expel the Jews out of her Dominions, was, becauſe her Imperial Majeſty was informed, that theſe People entertained a Correſpondence with the Turks, and gave them Intelligence to the Detriment of the Ruſſians. It is likewiſe ſaid, that they have carried on a ſimilar Correſpondence with the Confederates of Poland."

It is confidently aſſerted, that a Great Perſonage is for War Abroad, and conciliating Meaſures at Home.

It is ſaid that the Diſpatches from Spain contain a Diſavowal of that Court's Knowledge of, or Commands for, the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, with reſpect to Falkland's Iſlands: Alſo a Declaration on the Part of Spain to reſign, quit, and give up their preſent Pretenſions to Falkland's Iſlands; and a Promiſe to puniſh the Governor of Buenos Ayres, for what they term a too earneſt Zeal for the Cauſe of his Maſter.

A Letter from Plymouth, dated Nov. 18, ſays, "The John and Ann, Clark, from Faro, is juſt arrived here; the Captain informs us, that the Spaniards have 12 Sail of the Line ready at Cadiz, that three of them were ordered down to the Entrance of the Bay; on which the Pearl, and another Engliſh Frigate, with 10 or 12 Sail of Merchants Ships, ſlipped their Cables, and put to Sea.

The Packet of the 16th ult. which ſhould have arrived in England from Barcelona, containing the Letters of Mr. Miller, the Engliſh Conſul at that Place, and thoſe of the Merchants, who trade to the Spaniſh Ports, was never received here. The Letters were ſtopped in Spain, and opened for Intelligence. The Packet of the 30th ult. ſhared the ſame Fate.

Advices from Ireland mention, that the Merchants and Traders of that Kingdom are thrown into the greateſt Difficulties, by a ſudden Reſolution taken amongſt the Bankers of Dublin, not to diſcount any Notes for the future, which has almoſt entirely put a Stop to Trade for want of a ſufficient Circulation of Caſh.

Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that two Spaniſh Men of War are ſtationed in the Bay, to prevent any foreign Ships, particularly the Engliſh, from viewing the Harbour, or what they are about there.

Letters from Peterſburgh make very light of the Irruption ſaid to have been made in the Heart of the Empire, by Prince Heraclius of Georgia; and only ſay, that a lawleſs Band of Uſbeck Tartars have plundered ſome Villages in the interior Provinces bordering on Siberia.

A Motion was expected to be made this Day in two great Aſſemblies, to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order all the Papers that paſſed between the Courts of London and Madrid, relative to the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to be laid before them.

Another Motion was alſo expected to be made, to addreſs the K--- to demand an Indemnification of the Court of Spain for the Expences which the Nation has been put to, on Account of her Infraction of a late Treaty.

On Account of the above Motions, the Earls Temple and Chatham were expected to be preſent in the Houſe of Peers this Day for the firſt Time this Seſſion.

We are informed, that a Great Perſonage took a written Paper out of his Waiſtcoat Pocket Yeſterday, which he read, in Anſwer to the City Remonſtrance, and is almoſt verbatim the ſame as that mentioned above.

Nov. 24. We hear that, on Monday next, a Motion is intended to be made, to bring in a Bill, to define and ſtate what ſhall hereafter be conſidered as a *Libel.*

The Captain of the Zealand, a Dutch Ship, arrived a few Days ago, at Havre de Grace, from Ferrol, reported, that on the 24th of laſt Month, he ſaw a Spaniſh Fleet, of eight Sail of the Line, four Frigates, and eleven Tranſports, which were ſteering their Courſe Weſtward.

A Correſpondent aſſerts, that the French and Spaniards have eighty Ships of the Line manned, and ready for ſailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiſeul's Propoſal had not been overruled in the laſt French Council at Verſailles, our Ports of Plymouth and Portſmouth would have had a joint naval Viſit from the Courts of Spain and France, one Day this Week; and remarks, what a delightful State of Security have our wiſe Miniſters brought us into, when we depend upon a negative Voice in the French Councils, not to have our two capital Ports deſtroyed, and all our Shipping in them!

It was ſaid to a Miniſter, the other Day, "My Lord, your Enemies will certainly never ceaſe, till they have forced you headlong out of *Power*;" and it was replied, "And that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, till they have forced me headlong to the *Tower*"----"I ſuppoſe your Lordſhip means by *Impeachment.*" "Your Grace may be aſſured I do not mean by *Remonſtrance.*"---The Converſation is a Fact; it was before Half a Score Witneſſes.

We are well aſſured that the laſt Anſwer from the Court of Spain was, "That they totally diſavowed the late Proceedings of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and that the Britiſh Court might act juſt as they pleaſe."

There is not the leaſt Doubt but the French are making every Preparation to ſtrike a formidable Blow in the Eaſt-Indies, with a large Fleet, and 6000 Troops. And Thanks to the Supineneſs of our Miniſtry, we have at preſent but three Frigates in that Part of the World.

Nov. 27. It was Yeſterday reported that Lord B--------n, was ſhot in a Duel.

Another Account ſays, a Duel was (Sunday) intended to be fought between Lord B----g----n and General H------d, but was prevented by a Meſſage ſent to the Parties expreſly from the K--g; the Grounds of the Quarrel aroſe from a Speech in the Houſe on Wedneſday laſt, when the G-----l charged the noble Lord with heaving ſome very illiberal Reflections on the Military, by declaring there was no Man living capable of executing the Office of Commander in Chief.

Much having been ſaid with reſpect to an Aſſertion thrown out by a diſtinguiſhed Gentleman, in a reſpectable Aſſembly, as if we had no one among our Liſt of Officers fit for commanding our Armies at this Time, when they ſeem to be wanting; the following is given as neareſt the Truth, of any that has appeared:

"The Hon. Member, ſays he, Col. B. lamenting the Loſs of our late Commander in Chief; I join in his Lamentation; for I always eſteemed and loved that great Man, and I have the beſt Reaſon to believe that he had the ſame Attachment to me. However much divided in our political Sentiments, we preſerved private Friendſhip inviolable: A Circumſtance, which I think no ſmall Honour to myſelf. But, exclaims the Hon. Gentleman, "Where ſhall we find his like again?" I proteſt I do not know. If any one can point out a worthy Succeſſor, I will do all in my Power to have him appointed. For though the Buſineſs may be tolerably managed without ſuch an Officer, yet it will be better and more eaſily managed with him, at leaſt the S-------y at W-r will find his Account in the Nomination. Judging this Step, therefore, eligible, I call upon any Gentleman that is in the Secret, to point out a proper Commander in Chief. However indu-

seriously the last Speaker that set himself forward, I cannot persuade myself that he is the Man. I have got a good enough Opinion of his Abilities. Accordingly I will not give my Advice that he should be appointed Successor to Granby."

A Motion was made by Lord Chatham, to the following Effect: That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to order that this House be acquainted at what Time the first Demand was made for Reparation to the Crown of Spain, for the Injuries to the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the People, received at Falkland's Islands: It was then moved to adjourn, and carried 54 against 20.

We hear that another Motion is intended to be made by a patriotic Nobleman, on the old Subject of the Middlesex Election.

The Conduct of the Court of Portugal, for the last two Years, is soon to be taken into Consideration in a certain Assembly.

In a certain Place, on Tuesday last, Lord H-----x and the Duke of R---m--d, had very hot Words, in Consequence of an Assertion of the latter respecting the former; no less than the Lye indirect passed between them: However, the Affair was adjusted before they left the Room, by the Interposition of some Friends.

It is said Notice is given to the Merchants trading to the West-Indies, not to proceed thither without a Convoy, which will be ready to sail the latter End of next Month.

We are assured, that a noble Duke, of independent Spirit and Fortune, has positively declared, that he will have nothing to do with the present *weak* Administration.

Yesterday WAR was declared against Spain,--------by the *Heralds* in Change-Alley.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina)* Dec. 25.

At One o'Clock this Day, the Town was alarmed with the Cry of Fire, which proved to be in a Wooden Building belonging to Mr. John Champneys, on his Wharff, near to the New Exchange, occupied by Mr. Jonathan Clark, and Son, Mr. John Marley (where he kept his Compting-Room) and a Shoemaker and his Family, which in a short Time consumed the same, with all the Gold and Silver Work in Mr. Clark's Shop, and the Shop Goods, Liquors, and Books of Accounts, of his Son's, as also all Mr. Marley's Books of Accounts: The Flames communicating from this Building to the Range of Stores on the opposite Side, also belonging to Mr. Champneys, soon consumed Messrs. George and John Blaikie's Cooper Shop, the Shop of Mr. Joseph Turpin, jun. and a Shoemaker's Shop. The Stores of Messrs. Hugh Swinton, William Sykes, John Cogdell, and George Kincaid, as also his Cooper Shop, being adjoining to the last mentioned Buildings, likewise took Fire, and were entirely consumed, together with great Quantities of all Kinds of Goods, Liquors, &c. so that of those two Ranges of Buildings, none were saved but Mr. Tebout's Blacksmith Shop, Mr. Robinson's Blockmaker Shop, and Mr. Loocock's Store. The long Range of Stores on the opposite Side, belonging to Colonel Beale, were also consumed, and Messrs Daniel and Isaac Bourdeaux, as well as Captain Blewer, suffered greatly thereby, not having Time to remove their Effects. The Corner Store in the Possession of Mr. Fenwicke Bull, on Colonel Beale's Wharff, fronting Elliot-street and the Bay, also took Fire, which, with the rest of that Range, were entirely consumed, together with vast Quantities of Goods, Liquors, &c. and at Mr. Nathaniel Russell's Store the Flames were happily subdued through the Vigilance of the Inhabitants, and the Engines being well supplied with Water. The Wind being due North, was a most favourable Circumstance for the Town, as it drove the Flames clear of the Buildings on the Bay. The Damage sustained by this Fire, it is imagined, will amount to Three Thousand Pounds Sterling. A Schooner belonging to Mr. Kirk, being aground in Col. Beale's Dock, had her Rigging burnt, and received some other Damage. The Lower Market-House was cut down, it being apprehended that the Flames would have reached so far.

BOSTON, January 28.

Friday last Captain Hill arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon, which he left the 21st of December, and a Gentleman there, in a Letter of the 19th, writes, "That Mr. Potter (the Messenger from the English Court) left Madrid the 7th of November, and that they impatiently waited an Answer from Britain to their Overtures, which was expected by the 4th of December."-----There was no Account of a War when the above Vessel left Lisbon.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

We hear that when Captain Farrel left Falmouth, four Packet Boats were lying there ready to sail, supposed to be detained, that the Declaration of War might be sent out by them.---One of these was the Packet for New-York, which was expected to sail in three or four Days. A Vessel was arrived there from Cadiz in 17 Days, the Master of which reported, that he came away by Stealth, the English Vessels in the Harbour being detained, and that a Declaration of War there was every Day expected. Private Letters by Captain Farrel, of the 5th of December, mention War as inevitable. From the Public Papers, the Probability seems rather to preponderate for War than Peace, and yet there are so many contradictory Circumstances, that no certain Conclusion can be drawn,---notwithstanding the Bustle of Preparation, the Ministry and their Party seem neither well prepared, nor heartily disposed for a War; and they carry every Question as they please, in both Houses, by Majority of Votes. The Speeches of Lord Chatham, Col. Barre. Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeswell, &c. were extremely severe against the Ministry, who, in their Turn, retorted with Spirit and Keenness, but made no tolerable Figure in Point of Argument.

A small Schooner arrived at Falmouth, about the 4th of December, Express from Boston, the Captain of which set out immediately for London.

We hear from Long-Island, that on Monday, the 21st Instant, four young Men, riding on Hempstead Plains, near Mr. Waters's Tavern, in order to try the Speed of their Horses in a Frolick, set out on a Race, when one of them, whose Parents live about a Mile from that Place, at the Village of Bethphage, and are named Whiston, attempting to stop his Horse too suddenly, he fell, and falling on the young Man, whose Scull was likewise fractured by the Fall, he immediately died.

In the late great Floods in England, it is said the Duke of Bedford's Estate suffered to the Amount of £50,000 Sterling.

Captain Bryson, in six Weeks from Madeira, the 8th ult. in Lat. 27:15, saw a Sloop, with a white Bottom, and bright Sides, standing to the Southward, under Jury Masts; and the 13th following, fell in with a Sloop, from New-Haven for the West-Indies, with Stock on Deck, but did not learn the Captain's Name; and on the 27th ult. he spoke with the Brig Globe, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, sixteen Hours out.

Captain Bonner, from Madeira, the 6th ult. in Lat. 23:29, Long. 69, spoke with the Brig Charming Nancy, Captain Bethel, from Philadelphia for Mississippi.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, in his Speech in the Robinhood Society, November last, says, "To me he seems to tread close in the foot-steps of his fellow-labourers in the ministerial vineyard, and to crow over us with the same reason, that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured Colonists have begun to import, they conclude that their point is gained, and they cry out victory! But what ground have they for this exultation? The Colonists have all along continued true to their grand original principle. As the Ministers were not satisfied with the declaratory act, but reduced to practice a right which should have been deemed only speculative; as they imposed taxes upon certain articles of commerce, the Colonists discontinued the importation of these articles. As the Ministers, in their great wisdom, chose to repeal every new tax but that on tea, the Colonists chose to keep pace with them in their scheme of reconciliation, and to recommence the importation of the articles which were again freed of taxes. But as the Ministers thought proper, for the sake of preserving the right of taxation, to continue the duty on tea, the Colonists, in order to deny this right, thought proper to continue their associations for the non-importation of tea. In short, they have invariably regulated their conduct by that of the Ministers. As Administration rose in its pretensions, America rose. As Administration relaxed, America relaxed. Nor has yet any advantage been gained over them. Though the loss of their trade, the loss of their affections and allegiance, has been hazarded, the quarrel is as far as ever from a determination. They have in some measure copied the prudence of the King of Prussia, one of the most politic Princes in Europe. When any foreign state lays a tax upon any goods exported out of his territories, what does he do? He immediately lays an equivalent tax upon some commodity out of their country. The Americans could not directly take this step, but they did what was tantamount; they entered into solemn agreement, to import no taxed goods.

Thus it appears from this deduction, that the Ministers have no reason to plume themselves upon the termination of the quarrels, which they have revived in America, or upon any assistance which they are likely to derive from that quarter. Before the Americans can heartily concur in any measure, which it may be necessary for Britain to embrace at this juncture, their grievances must be redressed. The same irrefragable arguments which were applied by my honourable friend to Britain, are equally applicable to them, and to the Irish. Their support must be purchased by the removal of every cause of discontent. This is the only magic, the only charm, which can draw their affection, which can cement and unite the different members of the empire, and make it act as if inspired by one soul. Instead, therefore, of charging the Americans with very unwarrantable practices, and thus threatening them with coercive measures, the Minister ought immediately to have proposed the repeal of the tea act, and to have adopted every other scheme of reconciliation. Thus formed by mutual confidence and attachment into one firm and compact body, we may look our enemies in the face. He who gives any other advice, can hardly be an honest man, much less a wise Counsellor; and the Minister who could not see and embrace this truth, is not by his Abilities entitled to the station which he occupies. For, if the Bourbon confederacy be an object of terror, it is certainly no just object of contempt. He, therefore, who will not strive to exert against it the whole undivided strength of our Empire, must either be a foe or a driveller."

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated December 7, 1770.

"Should we have a Spanish and French War, in all Probability this Court will remain neuter; but tho' they are not prepared to act offensively or defensively, it at present seems a Matter in Doubt, if they will not be constrained to declare for one or the other; which, added to the Coldness and Jealousies of the Ministry in London with that of this Court, gives us no little Uneasiness, and is a further Reason for being upon our Guard."

Extract of another Letter from Lisbon, Dec. 12.

"We continue under the same Apprehensions of the Public Tranquility being disturbed; great Preparations are making on both Sides, the Event of which will soon be known; however, should a Rupture ensue, it is generally believed that this Court will remain neuter."

Extract of a third Letter from Lisbon, Dec. 13.

"All our Advices from England and Spain, continue to talk of a War as inevitable; but we are in Hopes a Neutrality will be preserved here; or, should they be driven to declare, we see no Reason to suppose it will be against us."

Captain May, from Lisbon, on the 4th of January, in Lat. 22: 42, Long. 48, spoke the Brig Triton, Captain Griffin, from Rhode-Island bound for Fyall, then out 30 Days; after being ten Days at Sea she sprung a Leak, and they bore away for the West-Indies, but finding the Leak, and getting it stopped, the Captain endeavoured to proceed for his intended Port, when meeting with contrary Winds, and bad Weather, he was again bearing away for Barbados.

Captain Martin, from Lisbon, on the 14th ult. in Lat. 23: 45, Long. 67: 30, spoke a Schooner from Dominica for Boston, 14 Days out, all well.

The Captains Martin and May left Lisbon the 15th of December, when they had no Account of any English Vessels being embargoed in the Spanish Ports, tho' several Vessels arrived there from different Parts of Spain.

Monday last Captain Martin arrived here from Cape Nichola, which Place he left the 11th of last Month, in Company with the Brig Juno, Captain M'Kinsey, for Boston, and parted with him five Days afterwards, off Watlin's Island. Captain Martin informs, that they were in daily Expectation of War being declared, and were making great Preparations for it, in repairing the Fortifications, erecting new Batteries, and mounting their Cannon.---On the 26th, about two o'Clock in the Morning, a Brig passed close by him, steering N. N. E. going before the Wind; she had a Top sail bent for a Foresail, and hailed him several Times, but the Wind blowing very hard, with a prodigious high Sea, he could not learn any Particulars; on the 29th, in Lat. 34: 29, he spoke the Schooner Comet, from Cape Nichola for Virginia, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Falconer, at Portsmouth; Villeneusve, at Lisbon; and the Captains Moore, Brown, Shroudy, Arnott, Harr, and Cowan, at Charlestown, South-Carolina.

Captain Casson, of this Port, is arrived at Lisbon from Newfoundland.

The Dutchess of Gordon, Wynn; and the Hand in Hand, Berrien, from New-York, are arrived in London.

Deal, Nov. 18. Arrived, and sailed for the River, the Lord Baltimore, Mitchell; Swan, Banning; Four Sisters, Bettingham; Frederick, Nicholson; and the Patuxent, Lask, from Maryland.

☞ For Want of Room, we are obliged to leave out some Articles of Intelligence, and Advertisements, till next Week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship George, S. Martin, and Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Lisbon. Brig George, J. Martin, Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Nevis. Schooner Shirley, J. Hylton, Virginia. Brig Polly, ----------, Jamaica. Brig Dove, W. Allen, and Ship Phœbe, M. Davidson, Lisbon. Brig Patty and Polly, J. Barry, St. Croix. Schooner Lovely Lass, T. Dewick, Maryland.

CLEARED. Brig Conolly, R. Miller, Dublin. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Charlotte, J. Lyle, New-York. Ship Sally, J. Hazelwood, Lisbon.

SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH,
To be SOLD cheap for Cash, by
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
At his STORE, in Front-street.

To be SOLD, by
CHARLES MEREDITH,
A QUANTITY of the best UPLAND HAY, first Crop. ‡

4d. 5d. 12d. 20d. & 24d. NAILS,
And MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hogsheads,
To be SOLD by
CHARLES WHARTON. ‖

READY MONEY
For POT-ASH, is given by
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
Who has for SALE, at his Store, in Water-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

A LARGE and neat Assortment of Yard wide-Irish Linens, lately imported, from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per Yard; English Sailcloth, from No. 1 to 8; Cambricks from 3l. 12 s. to 6l. 10s. per Piece; black twilled Manchester Velvet; broad and narrow Silk Knee Garters, Silk Laces, black Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, New-England Rum, Albany Pease, and a few Quarter Casks of Madeira Wine, three Years old, which he will sell cheap for Cash, or a short Credit. 6 W.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the London Coffee-house, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

THE HOUSE, in which Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH now lives, situate in Front and Water-streets, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets. *Philadel. Feb. 5, 1771.* ‡

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM SHEAFF,
The corner of Market and Fifth-streets, opposite to Messieurs Barge and Cornman, and next corner below Mr. John Odenheimer,

THE best Stoughton's bitters, old French brandy, Jamaica spirits, wine, rum, coffee, loaf, lump and muscovado sugars, bohea tea; also a few hogsheads of extraordinary geneva, and a few bags of cotton. ¶

TO BE LETT,
And entered on the tenth day of April next,

THE FERRY over Delaware, commonly called Dunks's Ferry, a little below the mouth of Neshaminey, with, or without, a farm of about 100 acres, as the tenant chuses; there is a good house in a convenient situation for a tavern, where one has been kept for some years, with all necessary boats for the use of the ferry, in good order. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN KIDD, adjoining the premises.

TO BE LETT,

A MESSUAGE, or tenement, and plantation, pleasantly situated in the township of Ridley, in Chester county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, near the White Horse Tavern, on Chester road, there is a good house, a barn, and an orchard of about 90 apple trees on the premises, about 60 acres of clear land, and a sufficient quantity of woodland, a good spring, with a spring house, and a well of good water near the door, and sundry other improvements; and, as the said place is situated on the aforesaid road, will suit well for a store, or tradesman.---The conditions may be known, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises, JOHN MORTON. ¶

Wilmington, February 6, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to each and every of the owners and possessors of Holland's Creek Marsh, opposite to the borough of Wilmington, in New-Castle county, upon Delaware, that they do attend their annual meeting, at the house of William Marshall, in the borough aforesaid, inn-holder, on the 25th of this instant February, being the last Monday in the month, to chuse officers for the ensuing year; likewise to settle some weighty matters relating to the company; as also to lay a tax on the several owners and possessors of said marsh, which they are respectively to pay, in three weeks afterwards, to the treasurer, without farther notice than is hereby given. At the same time and place will be sold, at public vendue, to the best bidder, for a term of years, about sixty acres of said marsh, deemed the property, and being in the present possession of Joseph Woodward, for a considerable sum of money by him due to said company, for taxes and forfeitures thereon, and that pursuant to a law made for that purpose.---Likewise such owners and possessors of said marsh as are deficient in payment of their taxes, &c. may expect to be proceeded against according to said law, without respect of persons. § JOHN WAY, Treasurer.

ON Monday, the 1st of April next, will be exposed at public vendue in this city, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the following six lots or parcels of land, distinguished by the names of lot No. 2, containing 500 acres; lot No. 4, containing 500 acres; lot No. 27, containing 250 acres; lot No. 44, containing 250 acres; lot No. 58, containing 250 acres; and lot No. 77, containing 250 acres; in the whole 2000 acres of land, with the usual allowance for highways, being part of a 28000 acre tract, granted in the year 1742, unto Leonard Gansevoort, Cornelius Tenbrooke, Jacob Wendell, Johannis H. Wendell, Peter Winne, Abraham Dow, Henry Holland, Abraham H. Wendell, Johannes Hun, Garrat C. Vanderbergh, Donive Funda, John Lindesay, Anne Johannis Wendell, and Edward Holland; situate in the county of Albany, commonly known by the name of Sachendage, divided, surveyed and laid out into lots, by Edward Collins, a surveyor.---The above lands are situated near Albany, and the river, have a quantity of meadow, are well watered and timbered, and very sufficiently known to be equal to any lands in the county, for richness of soil, and pleasantness of situation. Any person inclining to purchase part, or the whole, at private sale, may have a particular description, and an indisputable title given, by the subscriber, attorney to Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the masters of the high court of chancery in England, the proprietor. *T. b. c.*
New-York, Jan. 28, 1771. THOMAS WM. MOORE.

FOUND, near the subscriber's store, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, about the 12th of December last, a small sum of MONEY. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to MATTHEW CONARD. ‡

JOHN YOUNG, junior, SADLER,
At the sign of the English hunting saddle, *and* fire buckets,

Has removed from the corner of Front and Market-streets, into the house Mr. Thomas Smith, merchant, lately removed from, a little further up Market-street, and next door to the New Printing-Office------Where he continues to make, in the newest taste, and best manner, and sell at the most reasonable rates,

ENGLISH hunting, full welted and plain hogskin, buckskin, and neat's leather seated saddles; demi-peaks, Scotch burrs, forest saddles (or saddles without wood in them) much esteemed for ease; race saddles, common hunting ditto, King's hunting ditto, breasted ditto, and carrying or pack ditto; Ladies velvet, plush, cloth, and leather hunting side saddles, demi-hunters and common ditto, fringed, laced and bound, of various fashions.---All kinds of military furniture, housings, saddle cloths, pistol bags, saddle bags, bridles, and boot straps, of all kinds and fashions; surcingles, martingales, and all sorts of saddle furniture.---Fire buckets at 25s. a pair, leather riding and jockey caps, covered and plain, of all sizes, holster and gun boots, horse collars, and cart gears, &c. &c. &c. ¶

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 6th of November last, from Marlborough Forge, in Frederick county, Virginia, a convict servant man, named John Campbell, born in Ireland, is a thick well-set fellow, appears to be between 35 and 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has short black curled hair, double chin, and somewhat wrinkled face, rather more sulky than an oliverian countenance; he has a remarkable scar on the outside of his right leg, occasioned by a cut with a scythe, also, on the shin of the left leg, a scar, by a cut with an axe; had on, when he went off, a light or ash coloured fly coat, lined with red, white and blue linsey, waistcoat outside of the same, lined with red shaloon, shirt and trowsers of country made linen, a flag silk handkerchief about his neck, an old hat, and steel buckles in his shoes. Whoever takes up said Campbell, if out of the colony, and brings him home, shall have the above reward; or if secured in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have Ten Dollars, paid by WILLIAM HOLMES.

N. B. If taken in or near, or to the northward of Philadelphia, by acquainting Isaac Zane thereof, that he may have him secured, or delivered to him, shall be intitled to the last mentioned (Ten Dollars) reward. ‡

CAME to the plantation of *James Crampton*, in Farmanagh township, on Juniata, in Cumberland county, last June, a young bay MARE, 12 hands high, has a star in her forehead, a white foot, but no brand to be seen, trots naturally, is three years old, and has done damage. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the damage, and take her away. ¶

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in Cohansey, Cumberland county, bounding on the south side of Salem county, and in the forks of the upper branches of Stow Creek,

A PLANTATION, containing between 3 and 400 acres of land and cripple, about one half cleared, the woodland well timbered, and the whole well watered. There are two settlements on the place, one of them well furnished with house room and cellars, with a large barn and stable, a good apple orchard, large peach orchard, and both bear well; likewise good meadowing, now in good grass. The title indisputable. It will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber, on the premises, HUGH D'UNN. §

Chester county, February 1, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 20th of this instant February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage, tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 187 acres, and allowance of 6 acres per cent. be the same more or less, situate in the township of New-London, Chester county; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Kean, James Read, Joseph Allison, David Correy, George Campbell, and Widow Fury; late the estate of George M'Dowell, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on the 21st of February instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premises, a messuage, tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, situate in West Nantmell township, Chester county, containing 224 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckleduff, Francis Alexander, Daniel Henderson, and Thomas Alford; at the same time and place will be sold beds and bedding, houshold furniture, horses, cattle, and other things, not here inserted; all late the estate of James Kinkead, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 22d of February instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage, or tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of good land, thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, situate in the Great-Valley, in the township of West Whiteland, in Chester county; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Esq; Richard Thomas, John Cuthbert, William Trimble, and Morris Zook; there is a large quantity of limestone on said plantation, and 20 acres of meadow, and other valuable advantages; it is also capable of great improvements the Lancaster road running through the same; late the estate of David Howell, deceased, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on the 23d day of February instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a messuage, tenement, plantation, and tract of land, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, situate in West Caln township, Chester county; bounded by lands of John Campbell, Joseph Keer, William Sherar, and Robert Kelly; late the estate of John Walter, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, the 31st of January last, a Dutch servant man, named PETER JABIL, near 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and speaks bad English; had on, when he went away, a light cloth-coloured coat, with wooden buttons, a blue vest, and buckskin breeches. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if taken in the county, and if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL WRIGHT. ‖ 6 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 26th day of March next, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon and 5 in the evening, at the house of Martha Pinyard, on the Cochawking road, the following tracts of land, viz. one tract of 300 acres of excellent land, bounded on the Cochawking road, with two small messuages thereon, an orchard of good apple trees, about 20 acres of cleared land, and about 10 or 12 acres of swamp, capable of making good meadow, the situation suitable for any public business. Also another tract of 60 acres of land, about 30 acres of which is very good swamp, part thereof cleared, capable of making good meadow; likewise one half of an excellent saw-mill; late the property of JAMES BUDD, seized in execution, and to be sold by JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff. §

N. B. There will be time given for part of the payment.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in Paxton township, Lancaster county, about the beginning of May, 1769, an apprentice lad, named MICHAEL CITSLER, when he went away he was about 17 years of age, a well set fellow, of a black complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, or thereabouts; it is supposed he has gone to his father, who lives in Conegocheague, near Patowmack river. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 28, 1771. JOHN BACCOSTOES. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of about eighty acres of LAND, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, whereon there are a grist and merchant mills, and cooper's shop adjoining, all of stone; the mill is in good repair, on a good stream of water, known by the name of Pennypack, a good dwelling-house, a barn and stables, and good bearing orchard. There are about fifty acres cleared, about five of good meadow, and more may be made. The tillable land extraordinary good rich land for wheat, and the wood land well timbered. The payments will be made easy, and the terms of sale known by JOSEPH WARNER, on the premises, or JOHN BRADSHAW. ¶ 8 w.

Carlisle goal, Cumberland county, December 26, 1770.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 1st instant, a certain JARED HUGHEY, *who was advertised in the public papers, last October, by one William Dowling, in Lancaster county, and as I have sent to said Dowling, and he not appearing, to shew cause why he detains the said* Hughey *here: Therefore, I request the said William Dowling to come, and make appear, what charge he has to lay against said* Hughey, *on or before the 25th day of January next, otherwise he will be discharged from his confinement, and said Dowling will be obliged to pay the reward, if he can be found.*

Made his escape, from the said prison, a certain SAMUEL GUIN, *who being charged with horse-stealing; he is a young fellow, about 22 or 23 years of age, well set, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pock pitted, brown hair; his apparel cannot well be described, as he has several changes. Therefore, I do hereby offer and promise a reward of* FIVE POUNDS, *to any person who will take up said* Guin, *and deliver him to this prison, so as he shall be punished according to his crime.* ROBERT SEMPLE, Goaler. ¶

Mountjoy township, Lancaster county.

WHEREAS Catherine, the wife of Lawrentz Scanlin, hath eloped from her said husband, without any just cause, these are to forewarn all persons from trusting her the said Catherine, any thing upon my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof, unless compelled thereto by law. Witness my hand, this 24th day of January, 1771. ¶ LAWRENTZ SCANLIN.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for improved LAND in Pennsylvania, within 20 or 30 miles of Philadelphia, or an interest in said city, of equal value,

A TRACT of unimproved land, situate in the township of Nottingham, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, about 4 miles from the Falls Landing (on Delaware) and near the same distance from Trenton, containing about 300 acres of good land, above 100 acres of said tract may be made good meadow, it being well watered, and has plenty of good timber thereon. If sold, the payment will be made easy to the purchaser. The title is indisputable. For further particulars, enquire of ANDREW EDGE, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and opposite to Richard Hockley, Esquire.

N. B. Said EDGE has a quantity of very good bohea tea, and a variety of dry goods, to dispose of, very cheap for cash. ¶ 7s6 Tuctf.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, near Choptank Bridge, a Negroe man, about 20 years of age, a black fellow, has a short flat nose, something pitted with the small-pox, speaks a little broken, goes a little limping, has but two proper toes on one foot; had on, when he went away, a Negroe cotton jacket, yellowish breeches, whitish stockings, good shoes, he may change his apparel, as I am informed he stole the following clothes since he left home, viz. a claret coloured jacket and plush breeches, blue ribbed stockings, &c. Whoever secures the said Negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from

January 22, 1771. WILLIAM CHIPLEY. ¶

Germantown, February 2, 1771.

WHEREAS a certain person, who went by the name of JOHN HEAD (about 12 months ago) left with the subscriber, in Germantown aforesaid, to keep for him for a short time, A suit of mens clothes, viz. a camblet coat, and the jacket and breeches of the stuff called everlasting; the said *Head* is hereby requested to call for them soon, or if they belong to any other person, upon proving property, and paying charges, may have them at any time in three months after date hereof, as the subscriber will then take proper measures to dispose of them, in order to pay charges, and some small matter said *Head* is indebted to him. GEORGE FISHER. ¶

General Post-Office, New-York, January 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's POST-MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth PACKET-BOAT to the Station, between Falmouth and New-York; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the MAIL, for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. *By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,*

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Secretary.*

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Sunday, October 1, 1769, in the County of Gloucester, and Province of New-Jersey, an Irish servant man, named William Wilson, *about 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good fine hat, old blue coat, old light coloured jacket, check shirt, striped ticken trowsers, with white patches on the knees, good shoes, and brass buckles. He is about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, well set, of a sandy complexion, wears his hair, which is of a very sandy yellow colour, tied behind, and has a very sandy beard, his under lip very thick, is full faced, has a sour look, and grey eyes. He was advertised when he ran away, in loose advertisements; his right name is* William M'Cullen, *and perhaps this advertisement may not be worded like the other. I understand that he was seen last Fair at Noxontown. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me*

‖ BENJAMIN INSPEER, *living near Cooper's Ferry.*

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain yearly groundrent or sum of 33 and one quarter Spanish Silver Pieces of Eight, issuing out of a certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of High-street, and west side of Sixth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth east and west 19 feet 3 inches, and in length 86 feet; late the estate of James James, and Abigail his wife; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court for Chester County, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, on the premises, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in West Nantmill, in Chester County, bounded by lands of Gayen Wallace, Robert M'Connaughy, and by Brandywine creek, and by lands of Thomas Carson, and Robert Wallace, containing 232 acres and 3 quarters, besides the usual allowance; late the estate of John Thompson, deceased. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by ELIZABETH THOMPSON, and JAMES MOORE, Administrat. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A STRONG likely NEGROE MAN, about 32 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Business. If any Owner of a Saw-mill wants to purchase him, his Master will take Half the Price in Boards and Scantling; the other Half may remain on Interest, giving Security, if required. ¶

Any Person inclining to treat for said Negroe, before the Day of Sale, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1771.

A PARCEL of Goods, supposed to be stolen, are in the Custody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, which will be sold in two Weeks from the Date hereof, to pay the Charges of the Persons in whose Possession they were found; unless the Owner or Owners shall apply, and prove their Property, before that time.

Chester, January 19, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on the 19th day of February next, about one o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less (subject to the right of John Douglass the elder, and wife, of and in the same, during their lives) situate in the township of Oxford, in Chester county; bounded by lands of John Guttery, John Stuart, and Octarara creek; late the estate of John Douglass, junior, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the 23d day of February next, about two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be exposed to sale, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in Haverford township, Chester county, containing 80 acres, be the same more or less, with a good orchard, several acres of meadow, and a good spring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joseph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchbergers, and the road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia; late the estate of Peter M'Dowell, deceased, now of Mary M'Dowell, Administratrix; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, January 28, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

AT the Assembly Room, the 8th of February next, being on Friday, Mr. GUALDO will direct a Concert of vocal and instrumental Music. Tickets at a Dollar a Piece, to be had at Mr. GUALDO's, in Norris's-Alley; of the Waiter of the London Coffee-house; and of the Waiter of Mr. Duff's Tavern. To begin at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. ‡ 4s.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1771.

To be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, at his house in Chestnut-street, half way between Second and Third-streets, and nearly opposite the Three Ton Tavern,

A VARIETY of SCALE BEAMS, and SCALES; also a general assortment of lead and iron weights.

§ S. GARRIGUES, *Clerk of the Market.*

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the 27th and 28th days of February next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Archibald Thompson, in Norriton township; sundry lands and tenements, late of the estate of CHARLES NORRIS, Esq; deceased, viz.

The Norriton Mills, of Schuylkill and Stony-creek, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, with a large tract of about 531 acres of land, and a fine island, called Barbados Island, containing 88 acres, joined together by a mill-dam.----Exact draughts or plats of the said mills and lands, marking the spots of any messuages or tenements, fields, meadows, and woods, are now preparing, and will be put up to public view, at the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia; at the mill, in Norriton; at Matthias Slough's, in Lancaster; and at Wright's Ferry, on Susquehanna. The aforesaid mills have these many years lett for 100l. and the plantation for 50l.

A messuage or tenement, with 46 acres and 151 perches of land, adjoining to the mill tract, leased to Andrew Crawford for 60 years, at 6l. per annum, there being 46 years of the said term yet to come, and unexpired.

Another messuage or tenement, with 45 acres, in Norriton aforesaid, leased to Frederick Borr for 60 years, at Three Pistoles per annum; there being 50 years of the said term to come, and unexpired.

Another messuage or Tenement, with 98 acres and 90 perches of land, in Norriton aforesaid, leased to Jacob Slough for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 40 bushels of wheat.---- The residue of the term of this lease unexpired is 32 years.

Another messuage or tenement, with 99 acres and 32 perches of land, in Worcester township, leased to Martin Newbaker, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 40 bushels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another messuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches, in Worcester aforesaid, leased to George Krieger, for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 20 bushels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another messuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches of land, in Worcester aforesaid, leased to Nicholas Singer, for the lives of himself, his wife, and children, rent 20 bushels of wheat.

And another messuage or tenement, with 139 acres and 32 perches, partly in Worcester aforesaid, and partly in Whitpain township, in the tenure of Nicholas Knisell; lease is at will; rent 59 bushels and a half of wheat.

The Proprietaries quitrent of the whole, One English Shilling per hundred acres.

The conditions of sale are, that the purchaser pay one third part of the purchase-money in the middle of March, and the other two third parts thereof, with interest, in the middle of September next. MARY NORRIS, Administratrix.

To encourage the sale of the aforesaid mills, mill tract, and island, it is thought proper to mention in this place, that the purchaser thereof may have, if it suits him, the loan of at least one half of the purchase-money, for the space of five years; he giving the premises in mortgage to the lender, and paying interest half yearly.---Apply to *Lewis Weiss*, Scrivener, in Philadelphia, who will also shew the title of the premises.

Baltimore county, January 3,

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Bond's Forrest, Baltimore county, two convict servant men, viz. *John Brown*, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin, and thick lips, used to the sea, and a great swearer: Had on, when he went away, a brown pea jacket, cotton breeches, and ozenbrigs shirt.

Abraham Peters, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high: Had on, when he went away, a fearnought jacket, country cloth breeches, ozenbrigs shirt, and says he is a Jew, both swarthy complexion. They took with them two mares, two mens saddles, and sundry wearing Apparel, viz. One dark bay mare, 14 hands and 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock with a blotch. The other a strawberry roan, 13 hands and 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock or shoulder with a single B, one double breasted bearskin coat, one double breasted red jacket, 5 or 6 white shirts, a parcel of womens cloaths, half a dozen silver tea spoons, one country cloth great coat, with metal buttons, the cape lined with yellow shaloon, and a pair of brown country cloth breeches. Whoever takes up and secures the said runaways, shall receive, if taken in the county, Fifty Shillings for each, and if out of the county, Three Pounds Ten Shillings for each, and Forty Shillings for the mares, paid by BUCKLER BOND.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. † 8 W

Newbern, North-Carolina, October 22, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice to any Person or Persons, who have demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GREEN, of Newbern, deceased, that they are desired to send in their Accompts, properly attested, as the Law directs in such Cases, to John M'Kinley, in Wilmington, who will forward them by the first Conveyance, so that the whole Demands against the Estate may be properly adjusted and paid by SUSANNA GREEN, and WILLIAM WILTON, Administrators. ¶ 6 W.

CHOICE old Barbados spirit, Barbados and Grenada rum, Muscovado sugar, Madeira wine, cocoa, coffee, Irish beef, and a few boxes spermaceti candles, to be sold by GEORGE MEADE, and Company, at their store, beyond the Drawbridge. *T. b. c.* 2 M.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Loudoun County, about five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-house, 18 by 26, two Rooms, a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-place, in each Room, and a Cellar the Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney, and Oven through the Back; a Meat-house, Dairy, Corn-house, and Negroe Quarter; an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24, with a Threshing-floor 24 Feet square; there are about 100 Acres of Land cleared, all fresh and good, 8 Acres of Meadow made, and convenient Places for making much more. Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick House, two Stories high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, in the most public Part of the Town, with about 8 Acres of Meadow adjoining the Town, all which is watered by a very constant Stream running through it, already ditched. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot in Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment. I have also for Sale about 1500 Acres of unimproved Land, on very reasonable Terms. § 3 M. CRAVEN PEYTON.

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